

THE CAUCASIAN

Raleigh, N. C., March 28, 1901
Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

The Mangum murder case is now being tried.

The best grade of cotton sold here Monday for 8 cents.

Look at the label on your paper. If your subscription is out please renew.

If you wish any life or fire insurance write to L. F. Butler, Raleigh, N. C.

The Legislature is to meet today at noon, but they will very probably not have a quorum.

Senator Butler has opened his law office in the Tucker building, this city, and is in New York this week on legal business.

Maj. Martin who is accused of embezzling a sum of money in the State Treasurers office is on trial this week. He admitted that he took part of the money, but says he used it for charitable purposes.

Joseph Ligons Dead. Winston, N. C., April 2.—Special—Joseph Ligons, the young white man who was stabbed by a negro at Germantown Saturday night, died today. Officers are still looking for the negro.

The Southern Railway has placed an order for 2,000 freight cars. This increase in rolling stock 750 will be hopper coal cars, 100 coke cars, 600 ventilated box cars and 550 or 600 flat cars. 50 furniture cars 100 stock cars, 100 flat cars and a number of refrigerator cars.—Winston Journal.

Four Pairs of Twins. Winston Sentinel.

Mrs. James K. Smith, who lives near Martinsville, gave birth to two children Wednesday morning, one boy and one girl. This makes 18 children, and the fourth time they have been blessed with twins. They have now sixteen living children.

A Dun on a Postal Card. Wilmington, N. C., March 23.—For trying to collect a small debt by postal card and threatening trouble if it was not paid, N. B. Key White, of Maxton, was arrested last night by post-office inspector Jere Connally for violation of the Federal statute and held under \$200 bond for appearance at the Federal Court here next month.

Oscar Bracy Lodged in Jail. Lumberton, N. C., April 2.—Sheriff Geo. B. McLeod yesterday brought Oscar Bracy here and lodged him in jail. In a quarrel Saturday night at W. D. Smith's livery stable, in Rowland township, Bracy shot and instantly killed Smith.

Bracy claims he acted in self-defense. Both parties are white.

Old Man Burned to Death Near Charlotte. Charlotte, N. C., March 28.—News reached here of the burning to death yesterday afternoon of an aged white man named Brock in Cabarrus county. The body was finally fished out of the fire by means of barbed-wire hooks. It was too late, the head of the old man having been burned off. It is supposed that Mr. Brock went to sleep before the fire and that the fire popped out, setting to combustibles material about him.

Thirty Filipinos Surrender. Manila, April 1.—Thirty men of General Canali's command have surrendered. Of this number five were officers, including Colonels Herrera and Rejaya.

Ravages of the Plague. London, April 1.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says there have been 304 cases of the plague to date, and one hundred deaths. The latter include a doctor and eighteen other Europeans. There have been 630 cases under observation.

Six Inches of Snow in Kansas. Topeka, Kansas, April 1.—Yesterday was a beautiful spring day throughout the west. Tonight Kansas is covered with a six inch snow and it is still falling fast. Thousands of range cattle will die from hunger if the snow remains on the ground several days, as feed has been exhausted by the long winter. The plain snow plows have been sent west to clear the blockades.

Gold Found in an Iron Pot. Lewiston, Me., April 2.—A special to The Journal from Damariscotta says: "A lot of Spanish gold, estimated to amount to nearly \$12,000 in value, has been found in the wall of an old building here. The house, which was purchased recently by Robert Jones, was being torn down. The gold was enclosed in an iron pot."

Shot Russian Minister. Berlin, April 2.—The Vissche Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from London in which, based upon information received from Warsaw, it is said that the Russian minister of the interior, Privy Councillor Spigauin, was recently shot at, but that the plot to assassinate him failed.

Going Home For Her Hatchet. Indianapolis, April 2.—Mr. Carl N. Nason has severed all connections with her lecturing bureau, an hereafter will be her own manager. She left last night for her home in Kansas. Before leaving for the train she said: "God has not blessed this lecturing bureau. The bureau offered me \$100 a night and guaranteed that success but since I have been from my home I have made only eighty dollars. I was glad to get that amount. I am going home to my husband, and will listen again to any inducements that lecturing bureaus hold out."

MARYLAND SUFFRAGE.

(Continued from First Page.)
the act itself. If the legislature can impede the exercise of the right of suffrage by any contrivance it may choose to adopt there is absolutely no limit to the means to which it may have recourse in order to perpetuate domination of any party or faction. According to this extraordinary doctrine nobody can complain of being deprived of the substance of a right so long as the shadow of it is left to him."

POLITICAL EFFECT.

The probable political effect of the projected disfranchisement is being considered somewhat anxiously by both sides. The republicans fear the immediate results, but hope for a reaction in their favor. Some democrats, at the same time, are apprehensive that even the immediate results will not be pleasant to them. Says the Baltimore American on this point:

"The development last week at Annapolis indicated that the democrats are not in perfect accord on the disfranchisement bill. Just as had been predicted, delegates from the sections where the illiterate white vote will be most affected by the bill objected, for the very simple reason that they knew those whites who had voted for them would ask, when they returned from Annapolis for an explanation why they should be thrown out of the party when they had voted the democratic ticket at their lives. This feeling is much stronger in some of the counties than the leaders appear to be aware of. A illiterate man who has fought for his party all his life will naturally object to being singled out and held up before the public in a humiliating manner when he has committed no crime that warrants such treatment. The democratic leaders themselves must know that if illiteracy had been an issue in the campaign when the present legislature was elected the result would have been entirely different. Illiterate people are acutely sensitive about education, and it is certain that they would never have voted for men who are now deliberately trying to degrade them in the eyes of the whole state."

"The election bill, if it passes in its present shape, will injure the democratic party more seriously than the leaders appear to think. It will solidify all the wavering democrats against the party, and many hitherto regulars, but who are in favor of honest dealing, may be expected to vote with the republicans. If it had been desired to get an expression of popular opinion on an education qualification for voting, the open square method would have been to call a constitutional convention and let the people decide the question at the polls. The will of the people having been expressed in a constitutional amendment, its legality would be unquestioned. But to resort to an under-hand method of striking at the liberties of the voters is something entirely different. Every voter who will be disfranchised by the proposed bill will feel personally insulted, no matter to which party he belongs. To expect that they will not resent the effort to stigmatize them in such a public manner is to show an astonishing ignorance of human nature."

"As things look at present, the democrats are preparing a Waterloo for themselves at the November election, when a new legislature is to be chosen."

The Baltimore Herald thus calls attention to an inadequate provision in the proposed law:

"By the election law which Mr. John Prentiss Poe has prepared at the direction of ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman and Governor John Walter Smith the register of voters who fails to ask Judge Alvey or Judge Claiborn or Rear Admiral Schley or any of the American soldiers serving in the Philippines the questions necessary to disfranchise them shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

"By the same bill the maximum penalty which can be imposed upon the supervisor of elections who willfully disfranchises the people of a whole county by refusing to send out the official ballots is a fine of \$1,000."

"How exquisite is the sense of proportion of Messrs. Gorman, Smith and Poe! My Lord Coke used to say that the common law was the perfection of human reason, but he was careful to add that the reason of the law is not always a man's natural reason. So the election morality of Messrs. Gorman, Smith and Poe is, as we know from their recent testimony, the perfection of human morality. It is not, however, a plain man's natural morality."

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

As typical of the outside newspaper view the following comment upon the situation by the New York Sun is interesting:

"The obvious, the unaccounted purpose of the attempt to disfranchise negro citizens of Maryland throws a ray of light on the motive of the whole southern disfranchising movement."

"In Maryland there is no possibility of 'negro domination.' No pretense of fear of it is made or can be made, for only about one-fifth of the population of the state is colored. The purpose of the disfranchising movement is purely partisan. It is simply a democratic scheme to gain partisan advantage by reducing the number of republican voters."

"It indicates that at the bottom the purpose of negro disfranchisement in southern states generally is the same. The great mass of the whites are on one side in politics and the negroes on the other; and the whites having secured the control by confessed violence against the negro's right of suffrage they proceed to get rid of an unconform-

table political opposition by amending their state constitutions so as to disfranchise it and assure the political control to themselves absolutely.

"The present Maryland effort gives away the whole scheme."

CAPT. C. M. COOKES ABLE SPEECH

Delivered Before the Senate in Behalf of the Judges.

(Continued from last week.)

the precedent of enlightened countries, adopted that rule. But the State can be sued for a claim.

I think I have maintained that Hoke vs. Henderson was sustained by the Supreme Court after 1868, when the Constitution was amended, which fact so much stress was laid upon by the prosecution. I think I have satisfied you all that Hoke vs. Henderson was the law before that. I have never seen a judge or a jury to whom I would not have been willing to submit this case.

You lawyers in this House know I am speaking the truth as to these office-holding cases. To hold these responsible after this long line of decisions I have cited is wrong. The list of cases, which are precedents for their action is unprecedented and unparalleled. If you are going to these judges for precedents for this well-established principle why do you lay your hands on two of these judges. Why not all of them? In Wood vs. Bellamy, when a Democrat was in, all the judges sustained Hoke vs. Henderson. This may have been a coincidence. Every one of the four living judges and the dead judge sustained Hoke vs. Henderson.

It was all right when you were keeping Dr. Murphy in the Western asylum. It was all right to keep Dr. Miller in the Eastern asylum. Praise went up over the State for these non-partisan judges when they upheld Hoke vs. Henderson then. But what since Hoke vs. Henderson kept Democrats out. Then it began to be partisan. Then the assaults were made on this doctrine—made by the same people who praised it before.

If you are fair and honest in this proceeding, why did you publish and scatter these charges to the world and only prefer charges against two of these judges? Why did you not include Judge Montgomery?

The attempt to break the force of Judge Montgomery's testimony by the cross-examination that resulted yesterday meets with my disapprobation. My manhood rebels against it. He is a man of character and if he has no political party back of him. I am behind him, because he has been the friend of my youth.

My friend, Gen. Osborne, said yesterday he would not hang a dog upon such evidence. The chairman of the Board of Managers complained of this language. It might be conceded that the language was not classical, but we stand by the proposition.

They say the judges ought to be impeached. They say that Judge Clark had been denied the privilege even of expressing his views in a protest or something of the kind.

The Chief Justice said the writ was not an order of the court, but he said he did not disavow any responsibility. Now don't say any more that these judges were twisting and shifting. It is too big a case to bring in such a contention as that.

Maj. Guthrie grew very eloquent over the information that the highest court was in a wrangle. I am not saying anything about the judges individually. But these two respondents conducted themselves with credit on the bench and on the witness stand as the evidence here shows.

Then comes a page I regret to refer to in this trial.

It is in the judgment of the Supreme Court advising the Treasurer not to obey the mandate of the court. He says I told him if he did that there would be three empty seats over yonder. Listen Senators, listen Senators, as North Carolinians. I am talking to you. Has there ever been a time in your life that you would not have roused your blood? The leading associate justice in time of service, the only justice there with a dominant party behind him, threatening three judges of the Supreme Court.

There was nothing that touched me more than one thing yesterday. The press played upon it. They came here expecting to hear sensational things when Judge Clark was on the stand. Oh, they said the defense showed its weakness when it failed to cross examine Judge Clark. We counsel reached over to the respondents yesterday and asked the chief justice if we should cross examine Judge Clark. He said: "No; I have no right to make on Judge Clark. He is a member of the Supreme Court as well as myself."

We have met you charges and we defy them. We have tried to answer them respectfully.

We believe these judges are going back in association with Judges Clark and Montgomery. It is right that they should. They have less than two years to serve on the bench. We want them to go back in harmony. Had we listened to some advice we could have amused and entertained some no doubt, but we preferred peace.

They say we can forgive you for the office holding cases, we can forgive you for other things, but there is one thing that we cannot forgive you for, either in this life or the life to come. That is for giving a writ on the public treasury to a man named White instead of a man named Hill, both of whom were claiming the salary of an office.

Every lawyer in my hearing knows that a case already constituted may be heard in another county. I protest for the respondents and in the name of the Constitution and in the name of justice and fair play that any further question of fact in the records be disposed. (Counsel here read from the records a statement by the treasurer and counsel for both sides, which was left with

the Supreme Court and which asserted that there were available funds in the ex-fer fund for the payment of the White claim.)

The attempt to impress on this senate the view that the judges did not investigate this matter at all, leaving it to the auditor is unfair and unjust. But it is always so where angels fear to tread.

The Supreme Court declared that White was entitled to his salary. They didn't compute the time, but left it to the auditor to audit the claim.

If Hoke vs. Henderson was still the controlling principle in North Carolina, was not White entitled to the emoluments of the office. These judges did not want to try this case. It came to them agreed in conformity to the law.

The speaker quoted from Garner vs. Worth. He said Judge Robinson issued a writ of mandamus against the State in this case, where it was claimed that the claim was a claim against the State.

Speaking of Major Guthrie's barb wire, Captain Cooke said: I don't like a barbed wire fence on the farm. I don't like a barbed wire judge and I don't like barbed wire any law.

Taking up again the case of Garner vs. Worth where Judge Robinson granted the writ of mandamus for a claim against the State, he said this was a peremptory mandamus—one to be issued by the first train—one that could not wait. And who do I see as counsel asking for this writ of mandamus for a claim against the State? The president of the Board of Managers for the House is down here in the reports asking for this writ. Who else do I find as counsel? My distinguished friends, Mr. J. H. Poir, Simmons & Ward.

Did you seek to impeach Judge Robinson? Because you believed in his honor you would have come between him and impeachment.

You may talk about volunteers in this case, but if you (addressing Mr. Poir) had not volunteered to him in that event you are not the man I think you are.

I can take an oath that I never knowingly attempted to lead a judge astray.

When that case came up to the Supreme Court the decision was written by Judge Clark. He said in that opinion oh, I can't give you this writ, Mr. Poir; and what did Clark say?

Judge Clark said there is no legislative appropriation for this claim. Continuing his argument Mr. Cooke claimed that impeachment trials do not establish any fixed precedent or "mark any lines" between departments of the government. In the opening speech of the prosecution the orator had to quote from Ben Butler, and when a southern man has to take recourse to that quarter then he is quartered.

In the articles of impeachment the managers united the late Chief Justice W. T. Faircloth with the respondents in their charges of official misconduct, and the effect of the conviction of these respondents would be a defamation of his character. I would not allow this without speaking some words in his defense. Chief Justice Faircloth was not an accomplished scholar, but he was a man of strong mind and sterling integrity. This was evidenced by his life as well as the character of his opinions on the bench. In integrity he was the peer of any one of his trials in this hall. It would be difficult to persuade an impartial mind the Judge Faircloth, who at the time in October, 1900, when the alleged act of official misconduct occurred, being conscious that he was affected by a fatal malady and that he was then walking in the shadows of his tomb, should violate a sacred official oath, and disregard the Constitution of his State and that he should within a little more than two months, just before his death by his last writ and declaration make a valuable contribution for the education of the boys and girls of this State. I will not believe this of him.

French Against British.

Tien Tsin, April 2.—Another serious affray occurred between the British and the French. Captain Barnett of the Madras infantry, was assaulted by seven French soldiers. He made the best resistance he could, but they attacked him with their sabres, and wounded him severely, but not dangerously. An Indian sentry belonging to the British East India force stationed here, was shot in the thigh Saturday night. These incidents have added to the strained feeling between troops of different nationalities.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Murder the czar

London, April 1.—A dispatch to The Morning Leader from Keff says that an officer of the household troops of the czar, the Czar, had tried to assassinate the Czar. He fired at his majesty, but missed, and then shot and killed himself.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States: At Franklin, N. C., Feb. 26, 1901, 10 gallons corn whiskey, of Joe May, at Patterson's Bridge, 3 barrels of corn whiskey, 140 gallons, as property of unknown.

At Elm City, N. C., March 11, 1901, 5 packages of corn whiskey, 193 7/8 gallons, distillery premises and apparatus of registered grain distillery, No. 2,983 and 6 packages of corn whiskey, 28 1/2 gallons and one package 11 gallons, as property of E. A. Nore.

At Star, N. C., March 6, 1901, 8 bbls and 2 kegs of corn whiskey, about 360 gallons, as property of B. Auman, at Star, N. C., March 15, 1901, distillery premises, still and fixtures etc., and 10 bbls. of corn whiskey, about 450 gallons, as property of B. Auman.

At Star, N. C., March 12, 1901, two jugs 4 1/2 gallons each, as property of W. R. Humphrey.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within thirty days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

March 19, 1901. R. C. DURHAM, Collector. By J. P. H. ADAMS, Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S. S. S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore of ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old ulcers to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 37, Winona, Minn., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I was induced to try S. S. S. but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S. and it cured me. I have been a perfectly well man ever since." I have been a perfectly well man ever since.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for the book. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Carrollton Hotel Under New Management.

The Carrollton Hotel, under new management, thoroughly renovated from top to bottom. The present proprietor came here to stay and with a reputation. As the new proprietor, Joe Wolf has it, it needs no further recommendation. The table is furnished with the best the market can afford. All he asks is a trial. Joe Wolf proprietor.

HICKS' CAPUDINE

Headache Cure. LEAVES NO BAD EFFECT WHATEVER. 15, 25 and 50c. at Druggists.

SSS

is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and then relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for the book. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Anticephalalgine

The Original HEADACHE and NEURALGIA CURE. SAFEST - AND - BEST. 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Standard Railway of the South.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS. Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Raleigh Marble Works

COOPER BROS., PROPRIETORS. RALEIGH, N. C. Monuments. Shipments made to any part of the state at same price as at shop.

Littleton Female College continues

to receive more applications for teachers from among its former pupils and graduates than it can accept. At this time every former pupil of the institution, so far as can be ascertained, who desires to teach is at work. A teacher is desired immediately for a good country school. Any young lady wishing this place may write at once to Rev. J. M. Rhodes, Littleton, N. C.

A Strong Woman

My wife was sick for three years. We tried everything without relief and spent much money. My wife tried Wine of Cardui and four weeks later she took two more bottles, knowing she would have to work hard during the hot season. She took two more bottles, bold and loaded and unloaded all the day. This condition is her story. She was weak and could hardly get about, but soon she has been taking Wine of Cardui she feels better and stronger than when 30 years of age. JOE A. HIGGINS, Haver, N. C.

WINE OF CARDUI

Now, after taking the Wine of Cardui, she can work with her husband in the hay field. That is hard work, but it is not as injurious to a woman's health as labor in stores, factories and offices where thousands of girls are closely confined year after year. With the aid of Wine of Cardui she feels better and stronger than when 30 years of age. JOE A. HIGGINS, Haver, N. C.

Fifty Thousand Copies

Of TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC will be issued for the Year 1901.

To advertise is simply to make known, who you are, where you are, and what you have to sell. How to do this effectively, and at the smallest possible cost is the problem for you to solve. The failure to obtain desired results from advertising is due to the way some people do it, and they invariably say "It does not pay." The judicious way is to use a medium that has reputation, circulation and permanency. Turner's N. C. Almanac has been the State Standard for 64 years, and has an annual circulation of 50,000 copies, and remains a standing advertisement for a year. Advertising rates upon application.

ENNIS PUBLISHING CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

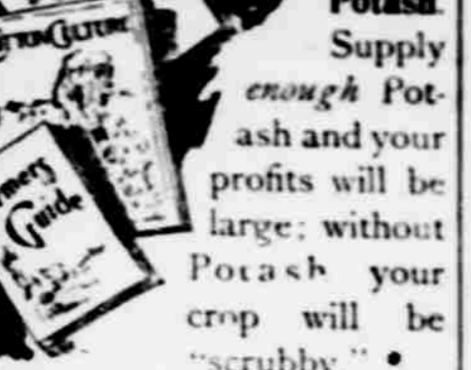
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CITY OF RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY.

N. B. BROUGHTON makes oath that he is the firm of Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, doing business in the city of Raleigh and that the said firm have made a contract with the Ennis Publishing Company to print 50,000 copies of Turner's N. C. Almanac for the year 1901.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1900. W. M. EMMETT, Clerk Superior Court, by VIRGILIUS BOYDNER, Deputy Clerk.

Our SHOES

are all new, therefore they are in right style and do not rip—but wear better. They are made especially for us, therefore we guarantee every pair that does not give satisfaction, and sell them cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere where they are bought of jobbers, as we save the middleman's profit. Their style is right, their service is right, the price is right—these are the 3 things to consider. See them and convince yourself.



DANIEL ALLEN AND COMPANY, SHOE DEALERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

Our Ladies' Ready to Wear Over Garments,

Tailor Made Suits, Separate Skirts, Shirt Waists, Silk and Washable Kinds.

The Largest and Most Select Stocks AT LOWEST PRICES.

Come to Raleigh and be fitted. No extra charge for any attentions to further perfect the fit. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Public School Books!

The Public Schools are now opening over the State, and will need supplies. These school books and supplies can be had at a discount to teachers and dealers from

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

Do You Suffer From Catarrh?

Then Use Simpson's Catarrh Cream. INSTANT RELIEF. CURES MOST OBSTINATE CASES.

Price 25 Cents. Address WILLIAM SIMPSON, Raleigh, N. C.

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NEEDS CLOTHES THAT WILL WEAR. This is the kind

WHITING BROS.

Make a Specialty of, at Popular Prices. Men's and Boy's Shoes, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Is headquarters for Everybody. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths, 50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager. FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management. Has been Thoroughly Renovated.

RATES: \$2 PER DAY.

Joe Wolf, Proprietor.